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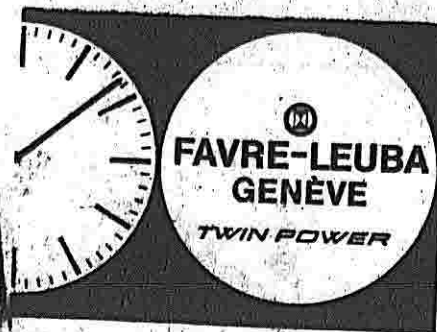


THE KABUL TIMES

Vol. V, No. 222

KABUL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1966. (QAUS 27, 1345, S.H.)

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MAIWANDWAL CALLS FOR TRAINING OF YOUTH

Foundation Stone Of Village School Laid In Batikot

JALALABAD, December 18, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal yesterday laid the foundation stone of a school on Farm No. 3 in Batikot.

Accompanied by the Governor and Deputy Governor of Nangarhar, he also inspected the 2,000-acre land levelled for the farm.

In a brief speech before laying the foundation stone, the Prime Minister said, "Our aim is the construction of the country and improving of living conditions. We are happy to continue our efforts under the guidance of His Majesty for the progress of the country."

He expressed the hope that more of the country's youth will acquire training and the shortage of skilled personnel will soon become a thing of the past.

Cabinet Reshuffle Reported In Congo

KINSHASA, Congo, Dec. 18, (AP).—Congo's National Army Chief of staff Lt. Col. Ferdinand Malila has been relieved of his duties, an army communiqué published Saturday in Kinshasa said.

His replacement was identified as Lt. Col. Nkulufa, presently Malila's deputy.

The change was described by the Congolese press agency as being "in the framework of the reorganization of the Congolese National Army."

Nine other officers were reassigned to chiefs of staff posts and unit commands.

Malila recently acted as army spokesman in accusing former General Léonard Mulamba of complicity in the Kisangani mutiny of Katangese troops.

President Joseph D. Mobutu created a Ministry of Veterans' Affairs with himself holding the portfolio. In addition, Mobutu takes the title of Defence Minister, a job he held in fact if not in name.

Antoine Ngenza is relieved of his post as one of the high commissioners for youth and sports. Another high commissioner for youth and sports, Victor Ndjoli, became high commissioner for tourism and culture. Michel Mwamba remains as the only high commissioner for youth and sports.

The radio said that new Labour Minister, Celestin Kimvay, is a senator from Bandundu province and that new Mines Minister Ferdinand Tumba is a senator from North Katanga.

There are now four senators and eight deputies in the cabinet, five are non-political appointees.

US To Take Part In USSR Trade Fair

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, (DPA).—The United States will for the first time be officially represented at a Soviet Trade Fair next year, it was announced here today.

The U.S. government together with 16 private-owned companies will take part in the international Moscow spring fair.

The companies will exhibit modern food processing machinery and demonstrate in lectures and films the automation and mechanisation of the American food industry.

The government will be represented by the United States Information Agency (USIA).

U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Connor, has already promised the required export licences for the machines to be exhibited at the Moscow fair.

Washington's new ambassador to Moscow, Llewellyn Thompson, welcomed his country's official participation in the Moscow fair as a move to demonstrate the United States' readiness to expand trade relations with the Soviet Union.

Carbon-14 Fallout Level Decreasing More Rapidly Than Experts Expect

PASADENA, California, December 18, (AP).—Dangerous radioactive carbon-14—the result, in part, of nuclear testing—is falling out of the sky even faster than scientists hoped, an engineer reports.

Dr. Milton S. Plesset of the California Institute of Technology, says that it is happening about one third faster than was first predicted. The prediction for a faster rate of fallout is based, Plesset said, on the recent discovery that the oceans in polar regions pick up much more of the radioactive materials—removing them from the air—than other ocean regions.

This is true, he said, because high altitude jet streams tend to blow the radioactive debris toward the poles, where there is more turbulence and the ocean surface is generally rougher. Thus the sea collects more debris.

Plesset, a professor of engineering science, warned, however, that the danger of fallout, especially carbon-14 persists.

Although the amount of radioactivity from fallout is small, compared to the natural background radiation from other sources, Plesset explained that carbon-14—an isotope of carbon—poses a long-term threat to living bodies.

Natural carbon from the atmosphere, he explained, is a building block of all living cells.

"If carbon-14 becomes associated with genetic material in reproduction of live cells, then it can radioactively attack it over many generations", Plesset said.

That is because the basic reproductive materials are, in a sense immortal, passing on from one generation to the next, he said. Thus the accumulation of radioactive material may result in serious mutations.

He added that although nuclear testing has tripled the amount of carbon-14 in the atmosphere, the levels are still too low to affect the health of plants and animals—except through mutation.

Most of the radioactive debris, Plesset said, came from the big American and Soviet Union atmospheric tests before the Moscow ban treaty. Plesset estimated that so far nuclear material equaling about 500 million tons of TNT has been detonated in the atmosphere.

UN Capital Development Fund Appears To Be Stillborn

NEW YORK, December 18, (AP).—The UN Capital Development Fund, just created by the General Assembly gives every sign of being bankrupt at birth. The operating funds of the new agency are to be raised by voluntary contributions, but a UN spokesman noted that "all those from whom one would expect the bulk of the money to come have said they won't contribute."

The fund was established after more than 15 years of discussion by a resolution pushed through the General Assembly Tuesday by the

developed countries who were supposed to be major contributors to the fund have opposed the resolution.

The agency is intended to provide investment capital for the infrastructure of developing countries—for communications, highways, transport and other public activities and for their industrial development.

Organs already set up for such investment, such as the World Bank are controlled by the major contributors. The developing countries wanted an agency established within the United Nations, where they would have a greater say in its operations, where the concept of "one nation, one vote" would apply.

They also believe that the existing investment agencies do not provide adequate aid.

Another UN resolution which is likely to prove futile is the one on Korea which will come up before the General Assembly.

North Korea said Saturday any United Nations resolution on Korea adopted without the participation of North Korean representatives is "null and void".

The statement by the North Korean Foreign Ministry came on the heels of the voting of the UN Assembly's Main Political Committee for a U.S. resolution stated the objective of the world body to "establish a unified, independent and democratic Korea."

The North Korean reaction was broadcast by the official Korean central news agency and monitored in Tokyo.

It said unification was "an internal affair that must be solved by

(Continued on page 4)

Raza Visits Kokaran, Tarnak Wheat Farms In Kandahar

KABUL, Dec. 18, (Bakhtar).—Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Raza and some high-ranking officials of his Ministry returned to Kabul Saturday from a tour of the western provinces.

On their way to Kabul they inspected the Kokaran and Tarnak farms in Kandahar. The president of the research department in the Ministry said the Kokaran farm serves as an experimental centre for Kandahar, Zabul, Uruzgan, Farah, and Chakhansour provinces. Experiments in improved varieties of wheat seed and research aimed at increasing yields are conducted on this farm.

He said the Tarnak farm, 45 km. southeast of Kandahar city, has an intensified wheat production programme in accordance with the policy of Prime Minister Maiwandwal's government to make the country self-sufficient in wheat. Nine hundred and forty hectares of land is cultivated there.

The Minister also inspected work on the assembly of English tractors in Manzel Bagh, Kandahar. Dr. Baqayee, president of the engineering and irrigation section of the Ministry, said components of 195 tractors have reached Kandahar and so far 25 tractors have been assembled.

According to a report from Mazare Sharif, a delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has arrived there to inspect the operation of the Balkh Karakul cooperatives. Five karakul cooperatives have been formed in Balkh in the last two years.

Asian Solidarity Stressed By Sato

TOKYO, Dec. 18, (DPA).—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato emphasized in his policy speech yesterday the importance of strengthening solidarity among Asian nations, expressed concern about the Vietnam war, and described the China question as the "most important issue" facing Japan.

On Vietnam, the Japanese Prime Minister said: "It is a matter of grave concern for the sake of peace in Asia, and indeed in the world, that military actions are still going on in Vietnam in spite of the various efforts of the countries of the world to bring peace to the region. It is most important, I believe, that all the parties involved in the conflict cease their military actions, first of all, notwithstanding the differences in their positions and turn their energies to domestic construction. Our country intends to take any opportunity to make efforts, from our own standpoint, toward the realisation of peace."

The question of China was the relations, Sato said, which, in view of the great impact which the attitude of communist China has on world peace, we are watching, with great concern, the changes in the internal situation in communist China and their influence on that country's foreign policy in the days to come."

"It is difficult to achieve true peace and prosperity in Asia without stability of the situation surrounding communist China. I have promoted trade and cultural exchanges with communist China under the principle of separation of political and economic matters. My desire for peaceful co-existence with the Chinese people remains unchanged."

At the voting on the question of Chinese representation at the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, my government maintained the position that this was an important question which had a significant bearing on peace and security not only in Asia but also in the world.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Dec. 18 (Bakhtar).—Sir Gordon G. Whitteridge, the British Ambassador, yesterday met the rector of Kabul University, Touryalai Etemadi and presented 74 books on science to the university library.

Kabul Dec. 18 (Bakhtar).—The World Bank delegation headed by Eng. Muller which is touring the country to survey roads arrived here yesterday, accompanied by two engineers of the Ministry of Public Works. After meeting the Governor of Pakhtia the delegation left for Gardez.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

HONOLULU, Dec. 18, (AP).—A U.S. air force plane failed Saturday to find a capsule over the Pacific. The capsule was descending after orbiting insects and plants for three days in an effort to determine what man can expect while living in space.

The 994-pound capsule was launched from Cape Kennedy in Florida.

But an air force C-130 which flew to the recovery area 400 miles (644 k.) north of Honolulu—in an effort to snag its parachuted descent failed to sight it.

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (DPA).—The Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet Saturday approved a draft plan for the development of the Soviet economy and the draft budget for 1967, Tass news agency reported.

The draft had been submitted on behalf of the Soviet government at Thursday's opening session of the current Supreme Soviet (Parliament) meeting.

PARIS, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk left for Washington on a special flight Saturday after attending NATO ministerial meeting here.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Thirteen people were killed when a passenger train derailed Saturday near Surat, 175 miles (280 kms.) north of Bombay, it was officially stated here.

A message received by the railway headquarters here said 24 people also were injured in the crash, in which three carriages overturned and three others were derailed.

Spanish Majority Ok's Franco's Reform Laws

MADRID, Dec. 18, (DPA).—About 95.8 per cent of all Spaniards participating in the referendum support the constitutional reform laws proposed by Spanish chief of state General Francisco Franco.

This figure was announced officially in Madrid after nearly all ballots had been counted.

Some 88.79 per cent of the eligible voters participated in the plebiscite.

The result was described as "surprisingly favourable" even in government circles.

The number of nay votes which totalled only 1.83 per cent, was larger in the big cities than in the small villages.

There were also regional differences to be observed.

In Catalonia and the Basque provinces, where the desire for independence is always present the number of positive votes was lower than in the other parts of the country, including the capital of Madrid.

Afghan-Chinese Talks On Trade Begin

KABUL, Dec. 18, (Bakhtar).—Negotiations on a new protocol on the exchange of goods with China started Saturday morning in Kabul. A trade protocol is signed between the two nations every year.

In Saturday's discussions, the Afghan delegation was headed by Dr. Ali Nawaz, president of the commerce department of the Commerce Ministry, and the Chinese delegation was headed by Wang Chien, commercial attaché at the Chinese embassy in Kabul.

Under earlier protocols Afghanistan was sending lapis lazuli and raisins to China and importing Chinese tea, building materials, textiles and machinery. A Commerce Ministry source said these goods will figure prominently again in the new protocol.

Chinese Ambassador In Hanoi Shows Damage To Embassy

TOKYO, December 18, (AP and Reuters).—Vietnamese and foreign newsmen in Hanoi were shown Saturday what was claimed to be "fragments" of a U.S. air-to-ground missile which allegedly damaged the Chinese embassy in the North Vietnamese capital last Wednesday, the North Vietnam News Agency (VNA) said.

The presentation was made by Chinese Ambassador Chu Chi-Awen at the embassy before calling a press conference, (VNA) said in a broadcast monitored here.

VNA said "before the conference began, ambassador Chu Chi-wen led the journalists to the embassy buildings which had been hit and heavily damaged by U.S. air-to-ground missiles during a piratic raid inside Hanoi on December 14."

"Part of the tile roof was demolished, window glasses shattered, water tubes and walls riddled by missile splinters," it said.

Ambassador Chu, however, made no mention of whether there was any casualties among Chinese embassy staff members.

At the press conference, VNA said, the Chinese ambassador told the newsmen "in their frantic air raids over Hanoi on December 14, four U.S. planes circled over the foreign embassies quarter. At 3:24 p.m., two of them fired air to ground missiles on the office of the Chinese embassy heavily damaging a number of its buildings."

"The office of the Hsinhua News Agency (NCNA) in Hanoi was also attacked and partly damaged," he added.

Meanwhile high-level American B-52 bombers raided Vietnam striking twice at suspected North Vietnamese bases inside the demilitarised border zone between North and South.

A U.S. military spokesman said

the eight-engined Stratofortresses Saturday afternoon raked a supply depot just north of the demarcation line with tons of high explosives.

The other B-52 attack on the zone took place Friday.

Saturday morning the heavy bombers also pounded Viet Cong bases and supply lines 32 miles northwest of Saigon and 300 miles northeast of the capital in two separate pre-dawn strikes.

Smaller fighter-bombers launched five attacks inside the demilitarised zone during the last 24 hours, the spokesman said.

Poor weather restricted American air raids on North Vietnam Friday.

U.S. air force, navy and marine corps planes flew a total of 61 missions against lines of communication, supply depots and anti-aircraft installations in northwestern and southern areas of the country.

There were no raids near Hanoi or Haiphong.

Returning pilots reported damage or destruction of seven bridges, seven barges, six storage depots and six staging areas. Roads were also cut in 27 places, the spokesman said.

In air action over the south, air force jet bombers Friday blasted a Viet Cong ammunition dump in forests about 35 miles northwest of Saigon.

Pilots said they saw about 50 secondary explosions on the ground

(Continued on page 4)



KABUL, Dec. 18, (Bakhtar).—An air agreement has been signed between Afghanistan and Sweden. The signatories to the agreement are Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, President of the Afghan Air Authority, and the Swedish Ambassador, Björn Bratt.

The agreement covers the carrying of mail, cargo and passengers and transit flights.

The Swedish ambassador left for Tehran this morning.

STOP PRESS



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The State Of Sports In Afghanistan

With the sending of wrestling and tennis teams to the Asian Games in Bangkok and plans being made for a basketball team to go to India, the whole subject of the country's participation in international sports events requires a review. After a lapse of three years Afghanistan is once again participating in international sports contests as it frequently did in the 1950's.

As is clear from press comments, Afghanistan should not have thought of participating in international sport gatherings without being qualified. Afghan sportsmen have not placed high in recent sports events. We heard very little about the Afghan sportsmen who took part in the Asian Games in Bangkok.

One of the biggest events in the life of the Afghan olympic department was the appointment of a secretary general some time ago. A high council was also established. The members of the council, most of whom are Ministers, are to meet sometimes to discuss the problems related to the development of sports in the country.

We hope that the members of the council will call a meeting and consider the problems of the department and plan ways to encourage and popularise sports in Afghanistan.

A study of the situation of sports in Afghanistan some years ago and the present stage of development shows that we are lagging farther behind in this sphere now than in the past. Our present-day footballers are not of the same calibre, as those of 10 years ago. Table-tennis, which was popular in Kabul some 10 years ago, is now a forgotten sport. Indoor winter sports meetings used to be organised by the olympic department. Table-tennis, chess, carrom and other contests held in Kabul are still remembered.

Food For Thought

Little things affect little

minds.

—Benjamin Disraeli

With this background one develops the conviction that a new move to reform sports activities ought to be made. The money spent to send sportsmen to international gatherings may be better spent on the improvement of our sports here.

We hope the olympic department will consider the establishment of sports clubs. It could make a start in Kabul city. The city has many parks and sports clubs could be allowed to use some of them.

The department, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education, should organise campaigns to popularise sports in schools. The department should re-establish some of its famous clubs—such as Ariana and Habibiana. Although these clubs were only for footballers, when they are revived they could be given wider scope to include sports like weightlifting, boxing and some indoor games.

Swimming and tennis are among sports which many of our youth want to learn. The few swimming pools and tennis courts are not enough to meet the rising demand of students and the public at large.

The olympic department seems to be very active for a few weeks during the Jashen celebrations in August. After that silence descends on the department's activities.

We congratulate the olympic department for its good planning for the development of Buzkashi, which has, through its efforts in organising matches in Kabul, become a national game and a cause for national integration, as His Majesty the King called it. But the department should take due notice of the profound desire of youth for games and sports and take the necessary steps to meet it.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Islah* comments on the Khumri-Mazare Sharif-Sheberghan highway. Work on the project has begun in Pule Khumri and Mazare Sharif.

Highways, in the life of a country, are as vital as the arteries in the human body, the paper said. It is a matter of pride for Afghanistan that it has now almost completed a belt of modern, hard-surfaced, all-weather highways. The Pule Khumri-Mazare Sharif, Sheberghan highway is of particular importance, the editorial said, as it runs through large pockets of population, industrial and highly productive agricultural areas.

It was during this year that the United Nations peace force for the Middle East was formed under Article 43 of the Charter with a budget of \$8 million. Hostilities did not remain confined to this region. Soon trouble erupted in the Congo and Cyprus. Thus the UN's peace force became larger and the expenses involved increased and a financial crisis developed for the world body.

While the United Nations peace-keeping forces were working to establish peace in various parts of the world, the belief grew that some countries were provoking these crises. Some countries were hesitant to pay for the expenses of the UN's peacekeeping operations in the Sinai desert or in the Congo because they reasoned that these crises resulted from interference by certain countries, and those who had helped to create them must pay for ending them.

This difference of opinion prevailed for a long time, threatening the prestige and the very existence of the United Nations. This week the General Assembly of the United Nations voted that members of the Security Council must pay 70 per cent of the cost of any UN peace-keeping operation undertaken, but it should be mentioned that this Assembly resolution is a sedative rather than a curative measure.

The great powers of the world which are asked to pay 70 per cent of the expenses of peacekeeping operations must refrain from creating any situation which may require action by the United Nations. The United Nations now spends over \$20 million for peacekeeping. This will not increase unless the great powers decide to "hot up" the cold war again.

Yesterday's *Anis* devoted its editorial to the importance of the Pule

Pule Khumri, Baghlan and Kunduz are among the most industrialised cities in the country. Sheberghan is prospecting for oil and gas and the area may become the hub of activities as exploitation of its resources begins. Mazare Sharif is also becoming industrialised. There are already several factories, and thermal power and chemical fertiliser plants are to be commissioned next year.

The editorial expressed the hope that after completing the main highways the state would find it possible to concentrate on secondary roads in the provinces.

WORLD PRESS

The New York *Daily News* reported Wednesday that Bill D. Moyers, White House press secretary and special assistant to the President, will resign soon.

"Sources close to the White House reported that Moyers has not been happy since Walt Rostow moved into the White House as foreign policy adviser to Johnson and secretary of the National Security Council," paper said.

The report said: "Moyers, who had been advising the President on foreign affairs, had wanted to quit for some time. In recent weeks it was felt that he wanted to replace Henry Cabot Lodge as special Ambassador in Saigon. Apparently, this post has been denied him."

The report said Moyers does not plan to accompany the President when he goes to his Texas ranch for the Christmas New Year holidays.

Ex-King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia has been granted asylum in the United Arab Republic, according to the semi-official UAR newspaper *Al Ahran*.

In a letter to UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser from Athens dated December 5, Ibn Saud asked for permission to make Egypt his permanent domicile as he wanted his children to enjoy an Arab Islamic education.

Since he could not live in Saudi Arabia, he would like to live in his "second homeland" amongst "our brothers in Islam and Arab culture

in the UAR and to practise Islam with them," Saud wrote.

In his reply, written last week, Nasser said he felt sure the people of the UAR would gladly open their house to Saud. Egypt belonged to every Arab and in the past had been the home and nation for every Arab who wanted it.

Whereas Saud addressed Nasser as "brother," Nasser referred to the ex-King as "Your Majesty King Saud Ben Abdel Aziz al Saud."

Since he was ousted by Crown Prince Faisal in 1964 Saud has lived abroad, mainly in Greece. Several of Saud's sons have already arrived in Cairo to make arrangements for their father, due to reach there shortly.

Lord Chalfont, Britain's Disarmament Minister, said in an interview there now is a "good chance" of a nuclear non-proliferation treaty being signed in the coming year.

Lord Chalfont told the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, that the Soviet Union had changed its thinking and did not object any more to a proposed NATO nuclear planning group that would include the Federal Republic of Germany.

"We are no longer so far away from a treaty text," the Minister said. "Naturally, the United States and the Soviet Union next must agree on the principles of such a treaty, principally that atomic weapons are not disseminated through alliances to individual countries."

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Peacekeeping Problems Of United Nations

The UN General Assembly's Special Political Committee has adopted three peacekeeping resolutions—two of them focusing on money.

The greatest margin of support went to a resolution advanced by Canada and six other nations. It calls for an equitable sharing of the costs of peacekeeping operations, suggesting that the less developed countries pay five per cent of an expensive peacekeeping activity and the rest of the UN member countries pay the balance.

The resolution also recommends that the Security Council authorise a study of how to improve preparations for future peacekeeping operations. The vote on the seven-nation resolution was 52 in favour, 14 opposed, with 42 abstentions.

A resolution sponsored by Ireland and 11 other countries would limit assessments on economically less developed countries to 5 per cent of the total cost of peacekeeping operations amounting to a maximum of \$100 million per year. The developed countries would bear the remainder of the cost.

The Irish draft, unlike the Canadian, sought to restore mandatory assessments on member nations. It also specified that one or more of the five permanent members of the Security Council could keep out of paying for a peacekeeping operation for which it cast a negative vote. Seventy per cent of the cost would be assigned to the permanent Security Council members as a group.

Frank Aiken, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Ireland, said before the voting that the permanent members of the Security Council who voted for a particular peacekeeping measure would have to bear the share of those who opposed it.

The vote on the Irish resolu-

tion was 33 in favour, 27 opposed with 48 abstentions. Speaking for the United States, Senator Clifford P. Case said the Canadian resolution offered "the hope" of moving forward toward solving the peacekeeping impasse.

Senator Case had explained in earlier debate that while the United States strongly favours the principle of obligatory sharing of peacekeeping expenses among all members, the attitude of certain permanent members of the Security Council still makes this goal unattainable.

Two years ago the United Nations was plunged into a crisis by the refusal of the Soviet Union, France and several other countries to pay assessments for certain peacekeeping operation already undertaken. Had the United Nations enforced the provisions of the Charter, these countries would have lost their vote in the General Assembly on account of their refusal.

The Soviet and French delegations rejected both the Irish and Canadian resolutions.

A third resolution, advanced by Jamaica, would have the General Assembly ask the Security Council to move ahead with arrangements with member states so that armed forces and other aid would be made available to the Council upon call. The resolution got 20 affirmative votes, five negative and 80 abstentions.

The Security Council Thursday unanimously extended the mandate of the peacekeeping force in Cyprus for another six-months period ending June 26, 1967.

The Council voted the extension after noting the report of Secretary-General U Thant and the concurrence of the Cyprus government that under prevailing conditions on the island the UN force is still needed if peace is to be maintained.

In extending the mandate for the 10th time since it was established March 4, 1964, the Council voiced the expectation "that sufficient progress toward a solution by then will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the force."

The Council urged the parties concerned in the Cyprus situation "to act with the utmost restraint" and to make cooperative efforts to achieve peace between the Greek and Turkish communities on the island.

The United States and Britain pledged new voluntary contributions to help finance the UN force. The force is completely dependent upon voluntary contributions.

The U.S. representative, Arthur J. Goldberg, announced that his government would contribute up to \$4 million of the estimated \$9 million needed to support the force for another six months.

The British representative, Lord Caradon announced his government's pledge of \$2 million.

Both ambassadors appealed to other UN members to contribute to the maintenance of the peacekeeping activities.

Goldberg said the United States has noted with satisfaction the agreements the UN force has concluded with Greek and Turkish authorities on Cyprus to register land transactions and to restore postal services in certain Turkish areas.

However, he said, the United States is disturbed by the increase in incidents breaching the ceasefire agreement and creating new tensions on Cyprus.

He deplored the recent importation of arms by the Cyprus government, saying more arms are not needed on the island. "We believe peace and order can only be achieved by greater cooperation with the UN force," Goldberg said.

(U.S. SOURCES)

Prospects Of Prolonged Truce In Vietnam

Only after strong pressure had been exerted by world opinion, and after public statements by U Thant and the Pope, did the U.S. finally accept the truce—almost on the very Eve of Christmas. But it was a grudging acceptance, with an extension of the 12-hour ceasefire proposed by the Viet Cong to 30 hours, instead of the extension from Christmas to the New Year which had been urged on Washington by foreign well-wishers.

It was not surprising, therefore, that the truce got off to a bad start, with violations on both sides almost from the moment the ceasefire was supposed to begin. There was much evidence to show that the violations were accidental rather than deliberate. One U.S. soldier, wounded in the fighting, told Western newsmen that he did not even know there was a truce on. But each side suspected the other of deliberately violating the ceasefire, and of seeking to gain tactical advantages from it.

As word of the violations spread, so did the fighting, which fed on the growing suspicion and distrust. It was at this stage that the U.S. announced that it was prepared to accept an indefinite ceasefire, but it was too late. The damage had been done and the "hawks" on the Viet Cong side could plausibly argue that the long period of uncertainty ending in the violations, which they no doubt blamed on the U.S. showed that the U.S. was deliberately sabotaging the truce, whatever it might say in public.

But the Viet Cong "doves" retained enough influence to mount another truce effort when they announced, immediately after Christmas, that the Viet Cong would ceasefire for a full four-days during the Vietnamese New Year on January 20. Here was another obvious opportunity for the U.S. to respond by proposing a ceasefire on the Christian New Year, with a suggestion, perhaps, that it might be extended for the whole period up to the Vietnamese New Year. But again the opportunity was not taken. The U.S. did, in-

deed, suspend the bombing of the North at Christmas.

But infiltration from the North continued, and at the end of January the bombing was resumed.

The present Viet Cong proposal specifically excludes the bombing of the North from the terms of the truce. It declares that all offensive military activities, including air strikes, will be regarded as a violation of the ceasefire, if they occur "in any area in South Vietnam." This again seems to be designed to give the U.S. an opportunity to respond by suspending, in return, the bombing of the North, even though the Viet Cong do not make this a condition of the truce.

If the bombing is suspended, this may give the North Vietnamese the further opportunity to respond by suspending infiltration. They have never admitted the infiltration of the South by regular troops from the North, and their handling of this issue suggests that they never will admit it, even if it comes to negotiations. But to suspend infiltration by tacit agreement, in exchange for a suspension of the bombing, would be another matter.

The repeated demand, communicated to the U.S. through the Kremlin—and through many other contacts, that the suspension of the bombing must be unconditional and without a time limit, suggests that the U.S. response should also be a tacit one, the suspension of the bombing, while actually stopping the air strikes, then it need not specify any time limit. If the North responds by stopping the infiltration, well and good. If it does not, the bombing could be resumed.

Another possible step in the "escalation" of peace moves is suggested by what looks like an invitation to the U.S. to suspend the military build-up in the South. If this is what it is, and if it is taken up by the U.S. then the either side could properly be expected to respond to it by some equivalent step, such as the suspension of infiltration.

The Viet Cong announcement says

that the ceasefire decision "serves as a warning" to the U.S. that, if they continue the build-up in the South, "they could only reap bitter and ignominious defeat." There is something illogical here, for how could a ceasefire serve as "a warning" of defeat? And why, in particular, should it serve as a warning of defeat specifically in the event of the continuation of the U.S. build-up?

But if this passage does in fact constitute an invitation to suspend the build-up, this can be done without any damage to the U.S. military strength, especially if an extended truce is arranged. The U.S. now has nearly 400,000 men in Vietnam, and it plans to bring in no more than 100,000 next year. If the North Vietnamese do not respond by suspending their own infiltration, the build-up could easily be resumed after a few weeks. If they do respond, it could prove the most important single step in the peace "escalation."

An extended truce of such long duration might well create an atmosphere which could facilitate the beginning of formal negotiations at Geneva or elsewhere. But the main thing, as in every war, is to bring about a break in the fighting, which will automatically improve the chances of negotiations.

This, indeed, is what the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, Brown and Gromyko, may be assumed to have discussed in Moscow in anticipation of the truce proposal.

Gromyko might have known that the truce announcement was about to be made, and he can hardly have failed to have examined its implications very fully with Brown, who, in turn, would have communicated all this to Washington.

As last year, the first reactions from the U.S. are negative. As last year, under pressure from U Thant, the Pope, and others, they will no doubt become more positive as the deadline approaches. But will they become positive enough, and will this happen soon enough, to have any real effect?

(Concluded).
(The Times of India)

Origin And Operation Of Colombo Plan

The seventeenth meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee was held in Karachi, in November. It was attended by Ministers representing each of the 22 member governments and by representatives or observers from international organisations working in South and Southeast Asia. They reviewed economic progress in the Colombo Plan region since the last meeting of the committee in London in November 1964.

The Colombo Plan (its full title is the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia) is the name given to the sum of the efforts which the countries of South and Southeast Asia, helped by member countries outside the region, are making to develop their economies and raise the living standard of their peoples. The plan was conceived at a meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Colombo in January 1950,

and was started by countries accustomed to working together within the Commonwealth.

Its membership has since expanded to include many other countries, and now comprises Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, the Maldives Islands, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Korea, South Vietnam and Thailand. Member countries, from outside the region are: Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United States, Iran and Singapore.

In spite of its title the Colombo Plan is not itself a plan, but an aggregate of the national development plans of the individual countries. Each country retains full responsibility for both the formulation and execution of its own development programme. These plans are discussed and commented on by all members of the organisation, and at the consultative committee meetings, which are normally held

annually, an agreed assessment is made of the problems of the area as a whole, and an economic survey of the region is prepared and published as an annual report.

While the consultative committee considers the wider aspects such as overall economic progress, the provision of capital aid and the implementation of development plans, the specialised but important field of technical cooperation is co-ordinated by a Council for Technical Co-operation composed of representatives from member governments meeting in Colombo, where India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Colombo Plan Bureau serves as a record office for matters concerned with technical co-operation.

The consultative committee has no secretariat and no centralised administration.

(Continued on page 4)

HELPING NURISTANIS TO REVIVE WOOD SCULPTURE

By Arline J. Friedman

Amanullah Haiderzad is one of the youngest Afghan artists. Born in Kabul in 1939 he had his early education in Afghanistan and has just returned from studying for seven years in Italy. He is now head of the art department at the newly formed Art Institute of Kabul University. Well acquainted with contemporary European art, he is now anxious to impose it upon Afghanistan. He believes that Afghanistan at present is not ready to produce or appreciate abstract art.

At an early age Amanullah showed a predilection for art. His teacher at Habibia, the artist Assadullah, encouraged him. Four years he took the first prize in the annual autumn exhibit of students arts and crafts. The Prime Minister noticed his work and took an interest in him. A joint scholarship by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and the Afghan government provided him with an opportunity to further his art education.

In 1959 he spent his first year in Italy studying the language and attending the Academy of Fine Arts in Perugia. In 1960 he was accepted at the Academy of Fine Arts in

Rome. Simultaneously he undertook a second course at the Zecca Di Roma, Scuola Dell'Arte Della Medaglia, the school of medal design.

In Italy Amanullah participated in many shows. In 1962 he showed at the Artists Association Exhibition and won first prize for Medal Design at his school for a bronze relief of St. Francis. In 1963 he participated in the International Exposition of Religious Medals in Rome, the 4th Annual Exhibit of Student Art in Rome and won first prize for sculpture at the exhibit of the Socialist Student Cultural Centre of the Academy in Rome. In 1964 he exhibited at the Palazzo Massimo annual show of student art, at the art show sponsored by the International Committee for The Unity and Universality of Culture at the Palazzo Barbarini and at the XVI Fiera D'Arte on Via Margutta in Rome. That year he also won first prize at the 4th International Exhibition of Figurative Art.

Upon graduation from the Academy of Rome and the School of Medal Design, he received a grant from the Afghan government to

study marble sculpture. He attended the academy of Fine Arts of Carrara, the famous marble centre in Italy. He hopes to teach other Afghan sculptors to use the Afghan marble for sculpture.

Returning to Kabul in 1965, Amanullah started a project sponsored by the Ministry of Mines and Industries, training young men from Nuristan in wood sculpture. It is an art that once flourished in Nuristan and is now in danger of extinction because of the failure to train young men to carry it on. He also teaches sculpture at the crafts school in Karte Char as well as heading the art programme at the University.

For his own work he prefers using marble, metal and plaster, tending to abstract designs. He considers communication a basic responsibility of the artist and feels that more classic forms are clearer to the general public.

Cracow: Confrontation Scene Of World Graphic Art

By Andrzej Oseka

Cracow has earned the right to be the scene of the confrontation of the graphic arts from all parts of the world. The First International Biennale of Graphic Art closed a long series of exhibitions devoted to that branch of art; it capped many decades of the rich tradition of the Cracow woodcut and Cracow lithograph.

Cracow has developed a kind of cult of beautiful engravings, a cult of the graphic processes. The artists of repute who live and work there are Panek, Wojtowicz, Mainowski, Weyman. But new names are emerging constantly and the young artists demand instant recognition. Among the recent ones are Gaj, Pietsch, Jackowski. It is conceivable that there is something in the atmosphere of the Cracow art, something in the climate of

the city that favours the growth of this most intimate of arts, one that is most closely related to poetry.

The Biennale instantly became an imposing and important event. The evidence is in the names of the renowned artists who displayed their works. Thus there were the graphic works of Moore, Vasarely, Lurcat, Prassinos, Zao-Wou-ki, Sugai, Postma and Hartung. The names speak for themselves.

It may be added that the artists from a large number of countries from all the continents of the world showed their work at the Cracow Biennale. All schools and trends which are important in world graphic art (France, Holland, Japan, Mexico, Spain, the United States, Yugoslavia and so on) were shown in Cracow and took part in the confrontation of attitudes, competitive test of ability.

Over one thousand works were exhibited. One could easily become lost or discouraged by the crowding of impressions, or conversely grow ecstatic in the presence of this superabundance. The dazzling array of colours (colour is becoming supreme in the graphic arts) parades in front of one's eye like a kaleidoscope, as do the exquisite textures of the etchings, aquatints, woodcuts, lithographs and a host of other techniques and cultures.

But gradually a picture torn by contradiction and clashes begins to emerge from this chaos, a picture of a conflict which attracts us and which compels us to take sides. One cannot remain indifferent.

If one seeks more in this branch of art than what meets the eye, if one really understands and appreciates expressionism and surrealism, one cannot approve wholeheartedly of the most way-out graphic style such as "op-art," which intrigues the eye, which appeals to the eye and only to the eye, providing it with enjoyment and pleasure.

Modern graphic art—and the Cracow Biennale, makes this point tellingly—yields to a fascination with the beauty of matter, delights in texture and in technical means as well as in the use of subtle colour.

The end results of these experiments are, without exaggeration, superb and utterly incredible. We stand face to face with the magic, with the alchemy of graphic art where Vasarely and, in a different way, the Japanese are undeniably the masters.

A piercingly sharp signal, austere in its very simplicity, came through to us from this delicious world. Postma of Holland and Rahmberg of Sweden as well as the Poles Panek and Gaj revert to the tradition of Goya, Munch, Ernst and Picasso in the graphic art.

Their etchings depict scenes of human drama, the named and unnamed tragedies, obsessions and anguish. They reveal the darker, the riven side of existence, the side of death and conflict; they seek to find ties between human destiny (in its ultimate dimensions) and the preoccupations of modern civilisation.

A Dancer Proves Herself

Take any Bharata Natyam dancer who has come to the fore during, say, the last 20 years. Yamini Krishnamurti has, in my opinion outstripped them all. Outstripped them both in popularity and achievement. And not through glory borrowed from work in films or on the strength of encomiums won from performances abroad or by flaunting titles or honours received from sabbas or academies, but through sheer personal merit. Yes, merit is the word. Yamini Krishnamurti has proved herself a danseuse of truly outstanding merit.

Yamini Krishnamurti has not been very long in the field. In fact she began her professional dance career only eight years ago. But there is no gainsaying the fact that she was born with a very special talent which, thanks to her estimable preceptors and to her principal mentor her father, the scholar M. Krishnamurti, she has succeeded in exploiting to the full.

She is not particularly personable in ordinary life, but she has a telling stage presence which, coupled with her attractive manner, her brimming youthfulness and her bubbling enthusiasm, has imparted to her dance a special and delectable flavour. She also has tremendous assurance and a refreshing air of spontaneity which inspire confidence in the onlooker. Her work is neat, crisp, precise, straightforward and remarkable free of any slavish adherence to set norms.

She imitates nobody, not even her teachers, but is just herself, uniquely herself. Equally gratifying is her quality of elegance, of which there is ample evidence not only in her presence and demeanour but also in her style and projection. Her work has plenty of warmth, too, and this apparently stems from the fact that she feels a direct and intimate personal involvement in whatever she is rendering. And, it is these various attributes that add up to make Yamini's dance what it is: richly human, transparent, convincing, persuasive, and a delight to watch and to remember.

One does not know much of what Yamini did by way of dance till she joined the Kalakshetra in 1950. She studied there for five years to qualify for her diploma, after which she won a Government cultural scholarship for learning *nattuvangam* and for further training in Bharata Natyam, which she did under Elappa Pillai. At the time she also pursued the Kuchipudi form under the guidance of Vedantam Lakshminarayana Sastri and Pasumarti Venugopala Krishna Sarna; and a little later, taking the cue possibly from Indrani Rehman, she got interested in the Orissi dance, which she studied under Pankaj Charan Das.

Though she had most of her training and also her *arangatral* in Madras, Yamini began her career proper in Delhi, where, during 1958-59, she ran her own school of dance called Kaustava, worked for some time as Bharata Natyam instructor in the Sangeet Bharati, gave a few full-fledged recitals at various theatres in the city and, into the bargain, made occasional appearances in the Ashoka Saturday-night candlelight revues.

And it did not take long for Yamini to be recognised as an emerging dancer of unusual quality and promise, and from then on she developed in artistic and professional stature literally with every performance. And today, when her capabilities seem to have reached well near their meridian, one does indeed find it hard to offer any incisive criticism of her work.

Whether it is pure *nritta* or *abhinaya*, whether it is Bharata Natyam, Kuchipudi or Orissi, Yamini Krishnamurti's exposition is always marked by a firm, intelligent and purposeful approach. Her work has all the severity demanded of a

classical art, but it never degenerates into nakedly academic exercise. Her dance is ingenious but it never becomes naive, it has depth but never slips into pedantry, it carries pride and dignity but without ever a trace of pomposity.

Yamini may at times strike one as audacious, but there is a method, and a poetry, even in her audacity. There is also innate bravura and piquancy in her dance—as, one should think, there is in her very temperament—but fortunately tempered and made mellow through conscious effort, so that while one may encounter a lot of sparkle in her rendering one never finds anything blatant or tawdry. Yamini certainly always dances with passion, in fact more often with an overdose of it, but she also has the prudence to ensure that this does not reduce her work to an exhibition of mere pyrotechnics.

And above all, Yamini is an understanding—one is almost tempted to use the word shrewd—artist who knows how to win the confidence and the favour of her audience, by drawing each member separately close to her.

Yamini's *nritta* is visually and aesthetically very satisfying. She has both speed and verve, grace and equipoise. She also has a real sense of movement and form and line, and seems to be incapable of making a maladroit or unbecoming action or gesture. Her stance is perfect, but it is even more creditable that when she adopts a basic stance she is able to retain it faultlessly till the very end, though this may entail careering through a whole gamut of variegated and trying steps, movements and poses. Her eyes, unusually large and luminous as they are, appear to be as restless as she is, and as they dart in all directions to follow her eloquent hands they assuredly contribute to make her movements and actions look more decisive and to give them a more positive import.

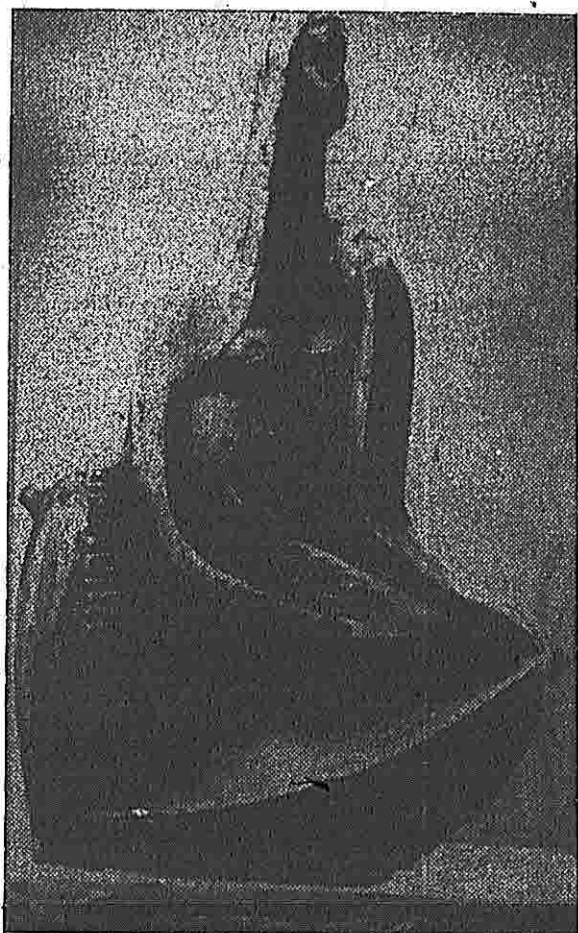
Yamini, however, is no creator or choreographer, and she merely executes patterns and sequences as she has learnt them, without adding or taking away anything. The subtle nuances and graces and frills are of course her own, for these have always to come from within and not through tuition.

In her *abhinaya*, Yamini carries a happy blend of candour and perspicuity. Sensitive and versatile as she is, she unfolds or projects a theme or an idea not just mimetically, but through what one may call "total" dance, where both the face and the body are equally expressive, of course each in its own way. Her range is vast, and she can with equal facility appear utterly womanly and passionate or coy, roguish, pensive, timorous or wistful, but in whatever she portrays or interprets, her projection is robust and uninhibited.

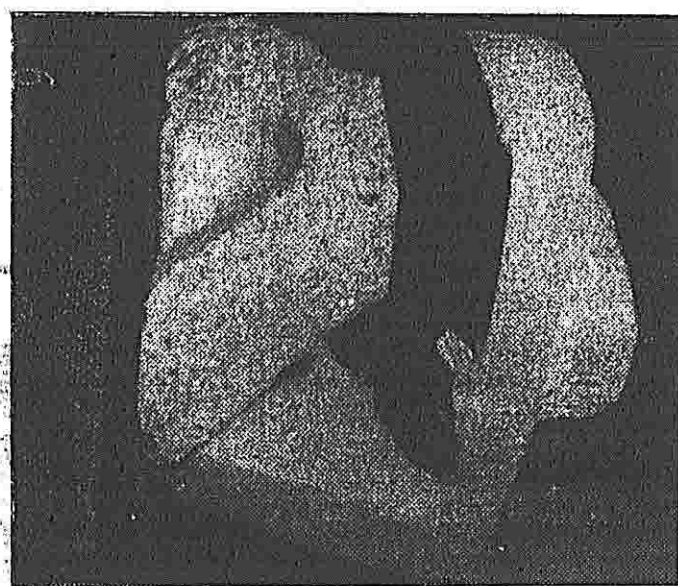
It would seem, however, that Yamini has the weakness to make many of her portrayals appear a trifle too vivacious, if not egregiously coquettish, even where there is no occasion or provocation for this. And for this reason one sometimes feels that Yamini cannot do full justice to roles embodying sober and subdued moods like the *karuna* and *shanta*. And maybe because of this, Yamini's repertoire leans heavily on the side of numbers involving lively and pithy sentiments such as *sringara*, *veera* and *rauda*. This perhaps also explains why Yamini is at her best in the Kuchipudi style, which, one appreciates, is the more "romantic" of the various forms of Bharata Natyam. But no matter what she dances, Yamini owes a very great deal to the entrancingly rich and dulcet music provided by her sister Jyotishmati; the latter furnishes the wings, as it were, that equip Yamini to fly and to float and to soar, ever so effortlessly, ever so joyously.

Yamini, in one word, is no Yamini, night: she has in five years radiated more lustre and joy than do most dancers in a lifetime.

(Illustrated Weekly of India)



Haiderzad's favourite form of expression is sculpture as these examples of his work show. He enjoys abstract designs but feels that classic art must come first.



The Future Of Performing Arts In The US

The live performing arts in the United States, which now need more than \$20-million a year in contributions to survive, will require \$60 million by 1975, according to a detailed report, "Performing Arts—The Economic Dilemma," issued in November.

The new study supplies the first statistical underpinning to a sentiment that has long been held: that the performing arts cannot live by box-office alone.

The analysis, by William J. Baumol and William G. Bowen, professors of economics at Princeton University, was commissioned and published by the Twentieth Century Fund.

The study, which took three years to complete, examines salaries of performers and finds most of them low. It contends that the "cultural boom" is a low-decibel affair. It concludes that ticket prices have not gone up as much as most theatergoers believe. It also finds that audiences for the professional arts represent a narrow segment of society and added up to only 5-million individuals—or 4 per cent of the population—in the 1963-64 season.

The economists speculate on sources of support for the arts and find the future far from hopeless. In asides on the Broadway theatre, for instance, they say that it shows a profit on the whole.

The main problem of the performing arts, the authors contend, is its technology, which cannot increase productivity by new methods.

"No one has yet succeeded in decreasing the human effort expended at a live performance of a 45-minute Schubert quartet much below the total of three man-hours," they wrote.

August Heckscher, director of the fund, says in a foreword that the report is "somber in its implications."

The new study was done in conjunction with the Rockefeller Brothers Fund report on March, 1965, which took inventory of United States cultural resources and found that the performing arts were in trouble.

It called for a vast, comprehensive programme of augmented support. It proposed that the performing arts should ultimately be year-round institutions and suggested interim programmes for permanent companies.

The Princeton economists are less than gloomy about the future, when they say, "professional performances may well survive and even prosper."

"But the cost of its preservation will be high and will rise inexorably," they write. "Fortunately the very rise in productivity in other sectors of the economy, which lies at the heart of the problem, will also provide society with the wherewithal to pay the mounting bill if it is determined to do so."

The report, based on investigation, interviews and surveys, does not advocate any drastic changes although it speculates on ameliorative factors, such as steps to encourage larger audiences.

"Performers are not intermediaries between raw material and the completed commodity—their activities are themselves the consumer's good," they write.

The authors often use Britain as a standard of comparison. However, the British performing arts do not emerge from the report in more glowing condition than their American counterparts.

Here are some of the findings in various categories of the study.

Arts activity in the last 15 years "has amounted to little more than a continuation of past trends," although there has been "an air of excitement and growth" that may augur well for the future. Americans spent \$127-million on admissions in 1929 and 433-million in 1963, which, upon analysis and consideration of price levels and income, indicates a 25 per cent decline. It is "clear that there has been no boom on Broadway," which has had a decline in productions since World War II and has "barely held its own in terms of attendance despite rising population and incomes."

Audience are drawn "from an extremely narrow segment" of the population, mainly well-educated, professional people in their late youth or early middle age. Blue collar workers rarely number more than 10 per cent of the audience.

Unemployment among performers is very high, but this has not kept salaries from rising—a trend that is expected to continue. Of 49 male professional occupations in the 1960 census, ranked by income, actors were ranked 34, musicians and music teachers 40 and dancers and dancing teachers 48. While performers with top year-round organizations average more than \$10,000 a year, "the salary levels of performers in many organizations are still scandalously low."

Larger audiences will not close the income gap alone. But, except for the Metropolitan Opera, some

hit Broadway shows and several major orchestras, there is room for improvement. From 20 to 30 per cent of the seats are empty on a typical night.

Ticket prices have risen for long periods more slowly than the general price levels. While they have frequently gone up more rapidly in the postwar era, they have not kept pace with increases in costs per performance. Ticket prices are kept down by competition from mass media, fears of buyer resistance and a decline in outside contributions.

Contributions have been growing but if the arts expand at the same rate as the total of contributions, there would be a shortage of between \$5.6 million and \$26.3 million a year, leading to a decline in activity. The prospect for governmental support on state and Federal levels is favourable.

(NEW YORK TIMES)

Bulgarian Artists' Publishing House

Set up in 1952, the Bulgarki Houdozhnik Publishing House has, in the first two years of its existence, put in the bookshops as many books on the fine arts as appeared in Bulgaria in the preceding seven decades.

So far dozens of monographs by Bulgarian artists—painters, graphic artists, cartoonists and masters of the arts and crafts—have been published in Bulgaria. Reproduction and literary portraits of the artists accompany the monographs. Articles, letters, studies, sketches, essays, etc. on problems of art by distinguished Bulgarian artists and critics have been published.

The publishing house is also working on several series of albums which trace the development of different branches of art and present some remarkable specimens of the national culture of some Bulgarian cities with special architectural features. With a fine lay-out and with many reproductions and photos these albums have been distributed abroad, translated into several languages.

Special attention is being paid to art criticism. "Modernity and Innovation in Art" by Atanas Stoikov and "Tradition and Innovation," a collection of articles by

(Continued on page 4)



This painting of an Afghan shepherdess girl is one of the more than 180 works displayed in the winter saloon, on the first floor of the Ministry of Information and Culture, next to the Spinzar Hotel. The exhibition, which can be visited from 9 to 2 p.m., will be open for another week.

Ex-King Saud Due In UAR Tonight

CAIRO, Dec. 18, (DPA).—Cairo's plush Shepherds Hotel has ordered a thousand tins of artichokes, a truckload of meat and scores of chickens and pigeons for ex-King Saud of Saudi Arabia, due to arrive here from Athens tonight.

Until a palace is found here to house the seriously ill, 64-year-old former monarch, invited to make his new home in the UAR by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, he will stay at the hotel, two floors of which have been reserved for him and his retinue.

According to Cairo press reports, dozens of chambermaids, servants and housekeepers have already been engaged for the royal harem. Each of the fifty hotel rooms set aside for Saud and his party costs from 14 to 30 U.S. dollars a day.

Thirteen automobiles of the royal car park have already arrived in Alexandria port from Beirut. The others are expected later together with Saud's "big" luggage.

Strictest security precautions will be in force at the airport following rumours that the present Saudi monarch, King Faisal, who replaced his half brother in November 1964, after he was stripped of his powers by a family council, was planning to assassinate him.

These mysterious rumours were also given as the reason why Saud is flying here in a United Arab Republic airliner and not, as planned, with a United States plane which he may have feared might make an unplanned stopover in his native land.

Fateh Singh Plans Self-Immolation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18, (AP).—India's communal tensions mounted Saturday as the leader of the country's Sikhs began a ten-day fast after which he says will burn himself to death on December 27.

Sant (saint) Fateh Singh, a husky 332 pounds, barricaded himself inside the Sikhs sacred Golden Temple at Amritsar, 220 miles (354 km.) northwest of New Delhi after addressing newsmen.

The saint rejected a courier, who delivered a personal appeal from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to abandon his move, which he is taking over dissatisfaction with the creation of the Punjabi speaking state long demanded by Sikhs.

His threatened self-destruction added a second major communal woe to Mrs. Gandhi's government. One of India's top Hindu holy men was reported weakening in his ninth day of a "fast unto death" taken in demand for nationwide ban on slaughter of cows.

The army has been alerted to step in case of an outbreak of violence.

RHODESIA

(Continued from page 1)

the Korean people themselves."

Meanwhile President Johnson is expected to issue within the next few days an order requiring compliance by U.S. companies with the new UN economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

U.S. officials said Saturday an executive order is being prepared under U.S. law which empowers the President to endorse decisions of the UN Security Council.

The Council voted Friday night to apply mandatory economic sanctions against an offending party—in this case the rebel white minority Rhodesian government which has declared its independence from Britain.

The actual impact of the action on U.S. trade appears likely to be small.

Under voluntary embargoes since the white Rhodesian rebellion, U.S. trade with the African land has shrunk from a two-way total of about \$33 million in 1965 to some \$14 million in the first 10 months of this year.

Officials said the main trade item on the new embargo list against purchases from Rhodesia, as far as the United States is concerned, would be chromeite.

They reported U.S. imports of chromeite from Rhodesia during January-October, 1966, totalled \$3.5 million of the overall \$8 million imports from that country.

WEATHER FORECAST

The northern and north-western regions of the country will have cloudy skies.

Kabul will have a dry day. The temperature will fall to minus six degrees centigrade and rise to plus 10 degrees.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 1, 3, 8, and 10 p.m.

American cinemascopic film in colour in Farsi **THE MILLIONAIRES**

Starring SOPHIA LOREN

PARK CINEMA

At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.

Italian colour film in Farsi **ROULETTE**

PAMIR CINEMA

At 2, 7:30 and 10 p.m.

Indian film **DADA**

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 12, 2:30, 7:30 and 10 p.m.

Indian film **BOMBOY KA BABO**

The Afghan Week Review: Kabul Youth Club Opened To Encourage Responsible Activity In Nation's Young

By Wakebeen

The defence of Afghanistan's territorial integrity and the preservation of her independence are the most important duty of all Afghan citizens. This is a tradition taken for granted by all Afghans which the new constitution, under the rights and obligations chapters, also stresses.

Last week Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal said at the Military Academy graduation that history bears witness to the bravery of the Afghan nation. He said he was convinced that the present generation will also be a source of pride for posterity. Maiwandwal told the graduates that they were the persons who must serve the nation in difficult times and protect her independence and our national heritage under the guidance of His Majesty the King.

Not only the military, in our present juncture of history, is serving as a vanguard of our territorial integrity and the protector of our sovereignty and independence. But, as we pass through an important phase of social and political transformation, the role of civilians, specially the young and the educated, is also becoming increasingly important in fostering our national unity and cohesion.

Last week a youth club was opened in Kabul. If it works out properly, it will be an ideal place for young people to coordinate their efforts in advancing our national aims. While education should, among other things, teach our youth how to become good citizens and how to serve their nation, it is also essential that the young, who will eventually be responsible for car-

rying out the new social reforms, must coordinate their efforts.

"We want our youth to become thinkers," said Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky who opened the club in Kabul. The Minister said youth are the torch and eyes of a nation.

"We want to see our youth enlighten the public. In this way, a strong, energetic and healthy society in which art and culture shine will come about," he said.

Since such a centre was opened in the capital last week, the need for establishing others in the provinces, where we already have large groups of educated young people, become also evident. One provincial newspaper, commenting on the event, urged the establishment of such centres in the provinces as well.

It has been more than a year now that Afghanistan has had a freely elected Parliament. Parliament went into its winter recess last week. During this session it primarily deliberated the state budget.

In the economic field, last week there were three important items. One, the signing of a trade protocol with the Soviet Union in Kabul for 1967, will increase the volume of trade between the two neighbouring countries by 10 per cent. Next year Afghanistan will import \$3.7 million worth of sugar, petrol, diesel, and textiles from the Soviet Union from a \$12 million credit for consumer goods imports allowed under an agreement signed in 1965.

The second was the signing of an agreement with Sweden under which the North European country will provide the Ministry of Education with 1,000 tons of paper to be used for printing textbooks. This is the second time that Sweden has done this. The first time it provided 500 tons of paper.

One of the basic obstacles to further expanding primary education in the country is the lack of textbooks. The supply of paper will surely help to some extent solve this problem now that both the Government Press and also the Ministry of Education Press are in a position to print more textbooks.

The third economic activity was the news of a private investment in Herat to set up during the Third Five Year Plan a plant to produce 200 tons of cement per day. Since the Third Plan will stress production of consumer goods the past few months have witnessed the private sector showing readiness to take part in starting such projects. For example, a textile plant is envisaged for Herat during the Third Plan. In Balkh, too, several consumer goods plants are to be set up.

The cement plant which is to be set up in Herat is being surveyed by Czechoslovak Techno-Export. The Ministry of Mines and Industries has concluded talks with the Chamber of Commerce of Herat and the National Bank on investments in the project.

Also in Herat, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation opened the Enjeel Dam just north of Herat city. Part of the cost of Af. 1 million was contributed by the public. The Enjeel dam is one of the many short-term agricultural projects undertaken in the country under the policy of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal. It was also a good example of public cooperation in completing a public project, in which even schoolboys took part.

Origin Of Colombo Plan

(Continued from page 2)

South and Southeast Asia contains about a-quarter of the world's population, but covers only a little over one-sixteenth of the world's land surface. It is a region richly endowed with natural resources; but low productivity, extreme density of population and high birth rates have resulted in a low standard of living for many of its people.

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan in 1950 there have been some impressive achievements in the economic development of the area. Agricultural production—the main economic activity almost everywhere—has increased considerably, and strenuous efforts are being made to raise productivity by the introduction of modern farming techniques; industrial development is helping to diversify the economies; there has been a notable expansion in mineral output (chiefly iron ore, tin, coal and oil); and basic services such as transport and communications and electric power have been strengthened.

Yet, although national incomes have increased, real income per head has not kept pace, partly because of inflationary tendencies and partly as a result of the continued high rate of population growth. The consultative committee at its meeting in London in 1964 recognised these and other problems, and noted that aid on a large scale would continue to be necessary.

Although most of the money required for the development programmes of the member countries in the Colombo Plan region has been raised by these countries themselves, external economic aid has played an important part. Member countries in the region help each other with some capital development funds and with technical as-

sistance; but the bulk of the external aid, both capital and technical, is provided on a direct basis from outside the region, by member governments, by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and other UN bodies, and by various private organisations. This aid is in the form of outright grants, inter-governmental loans or credits often repayable in local currency, and the provision of technical assistance.

Financial assistance comprises funds which can be used for essential imports; for machinery and equipment to be used in development projects; and for essential consumer goods such as wheat and oil which, on being sold in the receiving country, provide the government with local currency for use in financing development.

By mid-1964 (the latest date for which full information is available) the total value of external aid provided by the governments of donor countries outside the region since 1950 amounted to £5,308 million, of which £773 million had been contributed in the year 1963-64. Total expenditure on technical assistance (including expenditure by countries in the region as well) as by donor countries outside) amounted by mid-1965 to over £220 million, of which £48.8 million was spent on providing training places, £87.2 million on the services of experts, and £84.8 million on equipment.

(FACTEL)

Publishing House

(Continued from page 3)

Soviet and Bulgarian authors, are among the best works in this field.

Winckelmann's "History of the Art of Antiquity" pens a series of books which have been translated. These books are on criticism from the Renaissance to the present day.

The Bulgarki Houdozhnik Publishing House also publishes a large number of books for children, illustrated by distinguished artists. Last year alone it put out 50 titles in Bulgarian and 20 titles in foreign languages.

Every year the publishing house publishes calendars with a large number of coloured reproductions. Along with the publishing house Verlag der Kunst in Dresden it publishes a large number of reproductions in exhibition size.

The Bulgarian artists' publishing house also keeps in touch with a number of other foreign publishing houses. Work is being done on several interesting albums which are to be joint publications with Yugoslav, German and Italian publishing houses.

Kabul Hotel Concert

Enjoy the concert of well-known Singers in KABUL HOTEL. RUKSHANA, KHEYAL and AZAR will entertain you from 9 to 10 p.m. Come and enjoy the show in the salon of Kabul Hotel. The concert will be on December 17, 18 and 19. Tickets are sold at the hotel.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
Sunday, Dec. 18th 8 p.m.
Indian film. Tuesday, Dec. 20th 8 p.m. Decoration of Christmas tree by children—songs, music, refreshments. No entrance fee.

WINTER SALON
The Winter Salon, exhibiting the works of leading artists is open in the ground floor of the Ministry of Information and Culture every day.

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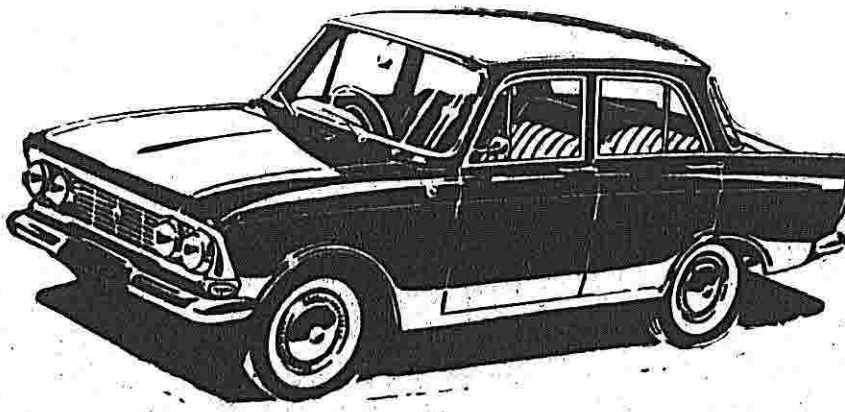


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